Rule 15.1. Entry of Judgment

Subject to the provisions set forth by statute, upon a verdict of a jury, or upon a decision of the court, the court shall promptly prepare and sign the judgment, and the clerk shall thereupon enter the judgment in the Record of Judgments and Orders and note the entry of the judgment in the Chronological Case Summary. Attorneys shall not submit forms of judgment except upon direction of the court, and these directions shall not be given as a matter of course. The judge, failing promptly to cause the judgment to be prepared, signed, and entered as provided herein, may be compelled to do so by mandate. The provisions of Trial Rule 58(B) relating to the content of a judgment shall not apply in criminal proceedings.

Rule 16. Motion to Correct Error; Filing with Service on Judge or Clerk

Motion to Correct Eerror within thirty (30) days of sentencing.

(A) When Mandatory. A Mmotion to Correct Eerror is not a prerequisite for appeal, except when a party seeks to address newly discovered material evidence, including alleged jury misconduct, capable of production within thirty (30) days of final judgment the date of sentencing which, with reasonable diligence, could not have been discovered and produced at trial.

All other issues and grounds for appeal appropriately preserved during trial may be initially addressed in the appellate brief.

(B) Time for Filing; with Service on Judge or Clerk. It shall be deemed sufficient filing of a A motion to correct error, if any, shall be filed within thirty (30) days following the date of sentencing, or the date of entry in the Chronological Case Summary of an order of dismissal or an order of acquittal, and shall be served upon in a cause if said motion is filed with the judge having jurisdiction of the cause, who shall immediately make an entry showing the filing thereof, or if said judge is not available for the presentation and the entry of said motion, then said motion to correct error shall be filed with the clerk of the court in which said cause is pending, and the clerk shall immediately thereupon note the filing of said motion to correct error, and the clerk shall thereafter call said filing of said motion to correct error to the attention of the judge in the case at the first opportunity. Trial Rule 59 (Motion to Correct Error) will apply to criminal proceedings insofar as applicable and when not in conflict with any specific rule adopted by the Indiana Supreme Court for the conduct of criminal procedure.

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Rule 19. Time Within Which the Appeal Must be Submitted

The nNotice of aAppeal designating what is to be included in the record on appeal must be filed within thirty (30) days of after the date of sentencing, or the date of entry in the Chronological Case Summary of an order of dismissal or an order of acquittal, provided, however, that if a motion to correct error is timely filed pursuant to Criminal Rule 16, the Notice of Appeal must be filed or within thirty (30) days of after the ruling on the motion to correct error is entered in the Chronological Case Summary or is deemed denied under Trial Rule 53.3, whichever occurs earlier., if one is filed. The time for filing other documents is governed by the Rules of Appellate Procedure. Unless filings are made a Notice of Appeal is filed within these time limits the right to appeal will may be forfeited.

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Rule 24. Capital Cases

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(D) **Transcription of Capital Cases**. The trial or post-conviction court in which a capital case is pending shall provide for stenographic reporting with computer-aided transcription of any and all phases of trial and sentencing and all evidentiary hearings, including both questions and answers, all rulings of the judge in respect to the admission and rejection of evidence and objections thereto and oral testimony, argument, or other matters required to be reported under as required by Criminal Rule 5. The parties may agree, on the record, to permit electronic recording or stenographic reporting without computer-aided transcription of pre-trial attorney conferences and pre-trial or post-trial non-evidentiary hearings and arguments.

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